



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

authorities, without first cleaning the vessel. The *Iris* leaves to-day direct to Mobile. On the bill of health I noted that she was mechanically dirty. I did not mention the fumigation, as I was not present.

Mortality for the week ended September 30, 1905, 8. Annual rate of mortality, 9.14 per 1,000.

Summary of transactions for the month of August, 1905.

Bills of health issued	14
Number of crews	493
Number of passengers	229
Deaths from yellow fever	0
Deaths from other contagious diseases	0
Deaths from all causes (stillbirths not counted)	105
Cases of quarantinable diseases reported in city	0
Cases of other contagious diseases reported in city	0
Vaccination certificates issued for Canal Zone and Panama	0

ECUADOR.

Report from Guayaquil—Mortality—Smallpox—Inspection and fumigation of vessels.

Temporary Acting Assistant Surgeon Gomez reports, September 21, as follows:

Week ended September 19, 1905:

Present officially estimated population, 60,000.

Mortality from all causes, 55, as follows: Smallpox, 5; tuberculosis, 4; pernicious fever, 4; bronchitis, 4; infectious fever, 3; paludic fever, 3; dysentery, 4; tetanus, 3; grippe, 2; meningitis, 1; stillbirth, 1; peripneumonia, 2; cholera, infantile, 1; whooping cough, 1; rheumatism, 1; from all other causes, 16.

Two bills of health were issued during the week: September 15, steamship *Palena*, from Chilean and Peruvian ports, cleared for Ancon, Canal Zone, with 1 cabin and 3 steerage passengers from here. Two cabin and 1 steerage passengers from ports south were placed in quarantine. The passengers were all examined; also 9 pieces of baggage. The vessel was fumigated and 3 certificates of immunity were issued.

The steamship *Ecuador* was received after fumigation, after completing ten days of strict quarantine. One of the crew died without known diagnosis. The vessel cleared for Ancon, Canal Zone, on September 16, without passengers for that port.

GERMANY.

Report from Berlin—Plague in various countries.

Consul-General Mason reports, September 19, as follows:

Egypt.—During the period from August 26 to September 2 there were registered in Alexandria 9 fresh cases of plague and 8 deaths; 1 case in Damiette and 1 case in Assuan.

Japan.—During the six months from January to June of the present year there were registered in Formosa 280, 175, 329, 570, 733, 254, a total of 2,341 plague cases, and 251, 169, 284, 480, 618, 227, total 2,029 deaths.

Zanzibar.—On the 2d of September Zanzibar was declared infected with plague, 6 cases having occurred there up to that time.